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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1916

Whatever pleasure any man may  
take in spreading whispers, he will  
find greater satisfaction in letting  
the secret die within his own breast.  
—Spectator.

## Holding Appointive Offices

Incident to the change in the city administration, some changes are being made in the appointive offices. What all these changes may be has not yet been determined and there is, consequently, more or less apprehension among appointees. Acute as the apprehension may be, it is not, we suppose, quite as widespread as it was before the election, or as within the next six months it will begin to be concerning the results of the next election. Thus it will be continually, the appointees always on the tenterhooks between events which may retire them to private employment if such employment is open to them.

Persons holding public office by the grace of elected officials are kept in a state of mind that is destructive of independence, and that means a loss of confidence and a weakening of fiber which unfits one for competition with independent men in the world's struggle. The elective official himself is in a bad enough way. He is at the mercy of his constituents but he can depend upon his popularity, his finesse and perhaps, upon his merit, for sometimes voters take merit into consideration. But there is nothing upon which the appointed official can rely. His appointment is not made on merit; generally, only on his usefulness to the men who appoint him; at any moment they may find a man who can do them more good in the next campaign which is always of more importance to them than the last one.

It is frequently complained that public servants receive much greater remuneration than they earn; much more than they could possibly receive in private employment. That is generally, though not always true. But whatever the remuneration may be, and however hard it may be on the taxpayers, it is after all only poor compensation for the worry and the loss of the best part of one's life and the unfitting and the unmerited of him for the journey along private paths that really lead to something.

We are not unmindful of the fact that the work done by the appointive officials is work that must be done by somebody. But we are speaking of things as they are and not as they ought to be under a system where merit and merit only is recognized. Until such a system is established there can be nothing in office holding for the right kind of a young man and it is to the young man that we are speaking.

We believe that the worst fate that can befall an ambitious young man in whom there is really something, is an appointment to an office. If he is wise enough to use it as a stepping stone merely, no harm will be done him and indeed, the office may serve him. But unless his plans are well formed and definite he is apt to settle into the groove of the office-holder. He might as well be in his coffin. He would rest easier in the latter.

## The Sugar and Other Tariffs.

It will make very little difference, we believe, whether the house bill repealing that section of the Underwood bill which provides for the removal of the tariff from sugar on May 1 of this year, or the senate substitute extending the tariff to 1920 shall ultimately prevail. There will be a tariff on sugar anyhow in 1920 and still later. Even if a democratic administration should be in existence in 1920 and that is quite unlikely, nothing in the future can be more certain than that there will not then be a democratic majority in congress.

We suppose the senate substitute is a concession to a traditional democratic policy, while the house bill is an unqualified admission that the application of the policy was a mistake, and there are probably few democratic congressmen in either house who are so obtuse as not to see that the mistake would have been a much more serious one but for the war which has shut out German beet sugar and has curtailed the production of beet sugar in France and Russia.

While, as we have said, the result so far as there being a tariff on sugar in 1920 is concerned, will be the same in the case of the passage of either the house bill or the senate substitute, the psychological effect of the former would be better. Domestic sugar producers could then be reasonably assured that their industry would not be destroyed; they could then believe that there would be no more such foolish legislation. But if the substitute should pass, May 1, 1916 which is now admitted by democrats to be an evil day, would only be postponed. While it might never come and as we have said, would not likely come at all, it would still be impending. It does not take much to frighten industry which involves a considerable outlay of capital.

We think that by 1920 we will be enacting tariff legislation sensibly; that there will be no party allegiance to "tariff for revenue," and that there will be no adherence to a blind protective policy. By 1920 we expect to see the tariff adjusted by a scientific, business-like, non-partisan tariff commission which will have no foolish theories to exploit, no special interests to serve and which will consider not only the promoters of the industries of the country but the interests of the consumers as well.

In the fight over the repeal bill and the substitute we have seen a striking instance of the evil of party influence in tariff legislation. By an almost solid party vote, the democrats defeated an amendment to increase the duty on dyestuffs. This is a matter

in which millions of consumers in this country are concerned, though it may be said that prospective manufacturers of dyestuffs feel very little concern in it as matters now stand. Perhaps they would be concerned if they knew that they would be protected during the building up of an industry that would require a great deal of time and money. But they know that competition with Germany in the past was impossible and they know as well that they could not under the present tariff compete with Germany after the war is over. They are not worrying about the impossible. Nobody is worrying except the consumers of dyestuffs which are no longer obtainable.

## The President and Villa.

The pursuit of Villa, according to the dispatches is rapidly approaching the point of failure. Why it will fail is not now material—the refusal of the Mexican government to take part in it and, the general unreadiness of our country to engage in a task whose magnitude seems not to have been gauged by the Washington authorities but which was well understood by those familiar with the country in which the bandit ranged.

Failure in this enterprise will be only another item, but a very large one to be charged against the government's Mexican policy. But for that policy no such task would have been set for American troops; there would have been no massacre at Columbus.

The success of the punitive expedition would have increased in some degree the waning popularity of the president. Failure will further cloud it and now on the eve of a presidential campaign, Mr. Wilson finds his political fortunes linked with the fate of a Mexican bandit. If the bandit should be captured thousands of Americans would forget the folly that made necessary the chase after him. But if the American troops should be compelled to return empty-handed from an inglorious and costly expedition, more acute than ever will be the humiliation which our Mexican policy has put upon the country in the last three years.

The failure of the expedition will be compared with the quick success of President Roosevelt's energetic course when a lesser injury was done to an American citizen by another bandit, "Perdardis alive or Perdardis dead" was the brief ultimatum which rang throughout southern Europe and North Africa. European nations interested in Africa dreaded the intervention there of America in behalf of a single American citizen, and Perdardis was returned alive and well.

What excuse will be offered by the three Pima county deputy sheriffs who shot and killed Mrs. Bates near Tucson the other night we cannot imagine. What defense any jury of twelve men of good sense can entertain we cannot conceive. The plain facts are that the deputies shot into an automobile which they had commanded to stop and which did not. They were hunting for a bandit who they had no reason to believe was in an automobile. But even if so, he might have been in any one of a hundred in the vicinity of Tucson. They might as well have fired into any passing motor car as that one. This incident reminds us that not long ago two Pima deputies who murdered a man by hanging after they had hog-tied him, claimed that they had hanged him in self defense.

It was expected that the Republican vote of Illinois would be cast at the primaries for Senator Sherman, a favorite son. Though John M. Harlan, a candidate at large for delegate to the national convention had declared in favor of Colonel Roosevelt whom he so bitterly fought four years ago, the latter had repudiated in strong terms the campaign of Mr. Harlan in his behalf.

A picture drawn by a submarine commander of a vessel he had just torpedoed was found to be not a picture of the Sussex. This seems to prove nothing except that the commander of the submarine is possessed of some artistic talent, a matter which we believe is not a point at issue in the controversy between the United States and Germany.

It was almost a work of supererogation for William Barnes of Albany to make public denial of the rumor that he was supporting Colonel Roosevelt. It was more than suspected that he was not. If there had been reason to believe that he had made himself an adherent of the colonel, no doubt the latter would have applied to the courts for a restraining order.

## JOAN THE MAID

The Lord forgave us, for the sake  
Of her that led the harried host  
Of France against the Englishmen  
That Orleans won and lost.

St. Michael stood, a star in Heaven,  
When in Domremy, upon earth,  
He saw a little candle burn  
That gave the stars much mirth.

There Joan was weaned, and kept her sheep,  
One night, as daylight died,  
She saw upon the roughest wall  
A sunbeam at her side.

'Twas Michael's lamp: "With feet of mail,"  
He said, "they break the flux afield!"  
And from the shadow on the wall  
He wove for her a shield.

And in the ruins at Fierbois  
He bade her look for Martel's sword—  
Five Polteries crosses on the blade—  
To save France for the Lord.

Some men believe, and some will doubt,  
And some will fall away;  
But Joan believed, with blood and tears,  
Until her martyr's day.

At Ruen, in the market place,  
They show the stones of shame,  
Where for the piteous warrior maid,  
Was lit the witch's flame.

Now, men of France, and Englishmen—  
By that remorseful death  
You wrought on her, call on the wind,  
And on the dust beneath:

Call on the dust that once was Joan,  
And bid her heart be there;  
The sheepfold vest beneath the mail,  
A halo around her hair.

Great news, if you that wrought should save  
The land for which she died;  
Call now, and on her white warhorse  
The Maid may with you ride!

The blessed dead that loved their land  
To death, like winds and stars  
Still stir the dust, and cannot rest:  
Joan's soul forgets not hers.

—Ernest Rhys in the London Observer.

## DRAMA CLASS' CLEVER WORK

Despite the many attractions in Phoenix last evening, the Woman's club play "The Men Who Married a Dumb Wife" drew an appreciative audience and was presented with even greater success than the preceding night.

The drama class furnished a delightful entertainment and one that pleased from an artistic standpoint. The details were artistically pleasing and demonstrated the careful study that produced such splendid results. The quaint costumes and odd situations were not all that lent atmosphere to the play. One of the most attractive features of the production which added greatly to the mediocrity of the play was the clever work of the street criers. Mrs. Lentz was delightfully quaint as the chicken peddler. Mrs. Wilkinson as the blind fiddler was a wonderfully rakish vagabond with quite the French Villon quality, while Mrs. Knowles as the water-cress girl furnished a charming stage picture. Her best friends failed to recognize her. Mrs. Van Der Veer as the candleman was one of the quaintest and most effective of the street-criers. The chimney sweep played by Mrs. Alexander was an ideal chimney sweep of the sixteenth century and quite brought down the house by her impersonation.

Not only were all the principal parts played with a delightful spirit and zest but the whole performance was so symmetrical and was so filled with quaint humor that it was evidently with some regret to the audience that the curtain finally fell on the old-fashioned dance of the characters which closed the really delightful play.

Mrs. Francis H. Tedwell scored a triumph as the wife, and the judge of Mrs. James Griffin was if anything an improvement over her work the opening night. Mrs. Dwight B. Heard as the lawyer was excellent. Mrs. R. J. Elliott as the judge's secretary and Mrs. R. D. O. Johnson as his servant were praiseworthy. The surgeon of Mrs. Daniel Francis and the doctor of Mrs. D. H. Burris were very real. Officers in the cast who scored were Mrs. Earl Curtis, Miss William E. Duff, Mrs. E. T. Collins, Miss Mabel Newinger, Miss Fay De Mund and Miss Eleanor Wilkinson.

## Where the People May Have Hearing

## THAT HUNT CLUB

To the Editor of the Republican:

Sir:—There have been reports of a meeting called by the wage earners of Maricopa county to organize a Hunt club especially among union men, others invited. It has been claimed that it was a representative demand of the working men.

Who were the people that were responsible for this meeting? One has been an active socialist, one or two others republicans and some of the others have been sliding from one party to the other and never knew where they belonged. One or two may have been democrats but have never been active.

The official organ of organized labor was used to advertise this meeting and two notices were printed on different days in the Arizona Republican urging the union men to attend this meeting and bring their families and friends and organize a Hunt club.

The meeting was held and a wonderful success? It was. There were, between 500 and 1,000 union men in Phoenix yet this auspicious gathering was composed of less than 50 people and several of these were the most active socialists in the state and have been on that ticket for various offices at the different elections in the past ten years. How many of those present were simply there from curiosity to see how many would turn out and what serious course those so styled and advertised representatives of the wage workers would take of course we cannot say.

A report of the meeting designated it as mass meeting. What is a mass meeting? It stated a recess was taken to give those present an opportunity to sign the membership roll but does not say how many were signed.

If all the mass meetings to form Hunt clubs throughout the state are so successful as this one Geo. W. P. Hunt will be eliminated as a factor in Arizona politics at the primary.

A UNION MAN.

## McKINLEY GETS JOB; WOODS GIVEN TITLE



Representative W. B. McKinley.

That the conservative element is still in full control of the Republican party is shown by the fact that William B. McKinley, the man who forced the Taft campaign four years ago, has been chosen to handle the financial end of the national Republican campaign this year. Representative Frank Woods of Iowa, however, is to have the title which McKinley had in 1902.

## FINANCES and MARKETS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, April 12.—(Wall Street)—The stock market again was in a state of suspended animation today evidently awaiting the outcome of affairs abroad and at home. Business during the first hour attained to moderate proportions, wholly at the cost of values but the succeeding hours witnessed a steady diminution. Lowest quotations were made in the last hour. United States steel and petroleum leading the decline.

Wall street was less interested or concerned in the sluggish movement of securities than in such significant happenings as a further break in French exchange and increased weakness in Russian rates.

The Paris check fell to 60 1/2, establishing a new official minimum for this since the war, and roubles declined 5 1/2 to 20 1/2, without evoking any response in authoritative quarters. Record sales of pig iron for March were made, another advance in prices of refined copper for delivery took place in the second and third quarters of the year.

Conspicuous stocks of the day were Unicom and United States Steels, United States Industrial alcohol, the mercantile marines, rubbers and steel cases, Kennecott and amonaca coppers, Mexican petroleum and American iron.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

## CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO, April 12.—Bullish crop conditions throughout the winter wheat belt, including serious lack of moisture in Nebraska, carried the wheat market today sharply up. Closing prices, although unsettled, were 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, not higher, with May at 11 1/2 to 12 and July at 11 1/2.

Corn gained a shade to 1/2 cent, oats finishing 1/2 to 3/4 to 1/2 a cent down, and provisions up 5 cents to 2 1/2 cents.

Wheat buying which started with a rush, as soon as trading began was maintained on a broad scale the greater part of the session. The only important reaction came in the last hour.

Assertions that European continental requirement were not being adequately met by Argentina and Australia shipments tended somewhat to help lift the wheat market here.

Corn hardened only a little in response to wheat strength. Close: May, 7 1/2; July, 7 1/2.

Oats dragged lower on account of seedling progress in Illinois and Iowa. Close: May, 4 1/2; July, 4 1/2.

Advance prices on hogs brought about an advance in provisions. The bulk of the business was in lard.

## LIVESTOCK AT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—Hog receipts 8000; market steady; bulk \$9.55 to \$9.50, heavy \$9.40 to \$9.35, light \$9.25 to \$9.20, pigs \$8.25 to \$8.20.

Cattle receipts 3000; market higher; prime fed steers \$9.25 to \$9.20, western steers \$8.00 to \$7.75, stockers \$7.50 to \$7.25, calves \$6.00 to \$5.75.

Sheep receipts 2000; market steady; lambs \$11.00 to \$10.75; yearlings \$9.75 to \$9.50, wethers \$8.75 to \$8.50.

## AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 12.—Hog receipts 18,000; market strong 5 to 10 cents above yesterday's average; bulk \$9.55 to \$9.50, heavy \$9.40 to \$9.35, light \$9.25 to \$9.20, pigs \$8.25 to \$8.20.

Cattle receipts 12,000; market firm; native fed steers \$7.00 to \$6.75, western steers \$6.50 to \$6.25, calves \$5.50 to \$5.25, cows \$4.00 to \$3.75.

Sheep receipts 14,000; market steady; wethers \$7.00 to \$6.75, lambs \$7.75 to \$7.50.

## COPPER ETC.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Copper firm, electrolytic, nearby nominal; third quarter \$27.75 to \$27.50.

From firm and unchanged. Metal exchanges quotes tin firm; spot \$24.00 bid.

At London, spot copper \$122; 100; futures \$119, 10 s. electrolytic \$120, spot tin \$128, futures \$127.

## METAL EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 12.—The metal exchange quotes lead \$7.75 to \$7.50, spot firm, east St. Louis delivery 18 1/2 to 19 1/2.

At London, lead \$24, 15 s. spelter \$100.

## NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton closed barely steady at a net decline of 5 to 11 points. Spot cotton, quiet, middling uplands, \$12.00, sales 500 bales.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; May, \$12.00; July, \$11.75; Oct., \$11.50.

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## BUICK BULLETIN

BRAKES  
Do your brakes work evenly? If not, they can be readily adjusted. Look these things over for your own satisfaction. If you have not the time, bring your car in.

## BABBITT-POLSON CO.

May, \$11.85; July, \$11.87; Oct., \$11.15; Dec., \$12.25; Jan., \$12.34.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mercantile paper 3 1/4, bar silver 62 1/2, Mexican dollars 18 1/2, government bonds steady, railroad bonds irregular, time loans irregular, sixty days 2 1/2 to 3, ninety days 3, call money easier, ruling rate 2.

## NEW YORK STOCK LIST

American Beet Sugar	7 1/2
American Can	60 1/2
American Car and Foundry	67 1/2
American Locomotive	74 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Refng.	10 1/2
American Sugar Refining	110
American Tel. & Tel.	129
Ammonia Copper	105
Archie	104
Baldwin Locomotive	86 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	86
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	94 1/2
Butte and Superior Copper	22
California Petroleum	167 1/2
Canadian Pacific	53
Central Leather	61 1/2
Crescent & Ohio	93 1/2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	126
Chicago & Northwestern	175
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. Ry.	54 1/2
China Copper	51 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	44
Corn Products Refining	19 1/2
Cruible Steel	92
Distiller's Securities	47 1/2
Erie	36
General Electric	166 1/2
Great Northern Pfd.	119 1/2
Great Northern Ore Cfs	47
Guggenheim Exploration	21 1/2
Illinois Central	102
Interborough Consol. Corp.	17
Inspiration Copper	46 1/2
International Harvester, N. J.	111 1/2
Int. Mer. Marine pfd. cfs	73 1/2
Kansas City Southern	23 1/2
Kennecott Copper	57
Louisville & Nashville	127 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	109
Miami Copper	38 1/2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd.	103
Missouri Pacific	42 1/2
National Lead	63 1/2
Nevada Copper	17 1/2
New York Central	102 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	61 1/2
Norfolk and Western	121 1/2
Northern Pacific	111 1/2
Pacific Mail	23
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	28 1/2
Pennsylvania	56 1/2
Ray Consolidated Copper	23 1/2
Reading	84 1/2
Ree Iron & Steel	20 1/2
Shattuck Arizona Copper	74 1/2
Southern Pacific	97 1/2
Southern Railway	20 1/2
Studebaker Co.	10 1/2
Tennessee Copper	51 1/2
Texas Company	132 1/2
Union Pacific	132 1/2
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	138 1/2
United States Steel	84
United States Steel Pfd.	117 1/2
Utah Copper	32 1/2
Wabash Pfd. "B"	27
Western Union	98 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	62 1/2
Total sales for the day	1,325,000 shares.

## LOS ANGELES MARKET

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—Prices quoted are for livestock weighed and delivered off the cars without feed and water.

CATTLE: (On foot, cross weight) No. 1 steers weighing 900 to 1200 lbs. \$7.50 to \$7.00; seconds \$7.00 to \$6.50; this \$4.00 to \$3.50.

COWS AND HEIFERS: No. 1, \$6.00 to \$5.50; seconds, \$5.50 to \$5.00; common thin, \$4.50 to \$4.00.

BULLS AND STAGS: Good \$5.25 to \$5.00; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.25; CALVES: Light weight, \$10.00 to \$9.50; medium to heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.00.

SHEEP: (per head) Desirable wool wethers, \$6.50 to \$6.00; ewes, \$6.50 to \$6.00; suckling lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.00.

HOGS: (Hard grain fed) 160 to 250 lbs. \$8.75; 250 to 300 lbs. \$8.25; 300 to 350 lbs. \$7.75.

POULTRY: Broilers, 28c; fryers, more customers than you can.

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BUTTER: Receipts, 89,000 pounds; extras, 20c; firsts, 26c.

EGGS: Receipts, 1073 cases. Selected, 25c; candied, 23c; case count, 21c.

ALFALFA HAY: \$15.00 to \$17.00.

SONORA WHEAT: no bid; \$1.75 asked.

HARLEY: Bright feed, no bid; \$1.25 asked. Dark feed, no bid, \$1.25 asked.

## BOSTON COPPER MARKET

By Special Wire from Logan and Bryan, Los Angeles, Brokers

Adventure	43	43 1/2
Arizona Copper	87 1/2	91
Albion	70	71
Calumet and Ariz.	74 1/2	75
Calumet and Hecla	550	555